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VOL. I NO. 70

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1946.

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## NEW PHASE OF WORLD-WIDE MONETARY CO-OPERATION

### EXCHANGE RATES ACCEPTED BY FUND

### MEMBERS SUBMIT INITIAL PAR VALUES

London, Dec. 19.  
The International Monetary Fund, opening a new phase of worldwide financial co-operation, announced last night that it would begin exchange transactions at rates existing on March 1, 1947.

Thirty of the 39 members submitted initial par values at the existing rates of exchange. Eight others were granted more time to determine theirs and one country, Uruguay, has not determined its initial value pending legislative proceedings.

Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, France, in respect of French Indo-China, and the Netherlands in respect of the Netherlands Indies, requested more time to determine initial par values.

"This is the first time that a large number of nations have submitted their exchange rates to consideration by an international organisation and thus a new phase of international monetary co-operation has begun," the announcement said.

"The major significance of the present step is not in the particular rates of exchange which are announced, but in the fact that the participating nations have now fully established a regime wherein they are pledged to promote exchange stability, to make no changes in the par values of their currencies except in accordance with the Fund agreement and to assist each other in attaining the general objectives of the Fund."

**Par Values**  
With the announcement came the following schedule of par values:  
Belgian franc: 1,553.90 to tray ounce of fine gold and 43.8275 to the United States dollar.

French franc: 4,166.74 to gold ounce and 110.108 to the dollar.  
Netherlands guilder: 921.9498 to gold ounce and 2.65208 to the dollar.  
United Kingdom and South Africa: Union pound: 8.03485 to gold ounce and 0.248130 to the dollar.  
Indian rupee: 115,708 to gold ounce and 3.30852 to the dollar.

"The initial par values are, in all cases, those which have been proposed by members, and they are based on existing rates of exchange," the announcement said.

"The acceptance of these rates is not, however, to be interpreted as a guarantee by the Fund that all the rates will remain unchanged," Associated Press.

**Changes in Values**  
The fund recognises that changes in par values may subsequently become necessary and "it is just at such times that the fund can be most useful in seeing that the necessary exchange depreciation is avoided," adds Reuter.

"In the present circumstances, however, such disparities do not have the same significance as in normal times. For practically all countries, exports are being limited mainly by the difficulties of production or transport, and the wide gaps which exist in some countries between the cost of needed imports and the proceeds of exports would not be appreciably affected."

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### UNO's Workings Criticism By Smuts

Pretoria, Dec. 18.  
General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, broadcasting to-night on the United Nations decisions on South-west Africa and South African Indians, said: "We found unbelievable misunderstanding about race and colour conditions and their handling in South Africa. We found a solid mass of prejudice against the colour policies of South Africa, which not even the most efficient publicity could have broken down in the time at our disposal."

Of the United Nations rejection of South Africa's proposal for incorporating South-west Africa in the Union, General Smuts said: "The Union Government is determined to maintain at least the position given it under its mandate and to discharge the trust it has undertaken to the inhabitants of South-west Africa and to the Union itself to whose security South-west Africa is essential."

Besides being unfair to the Union concerning the Indian Government's complaint about the treatment of Indians in South Africa, the United Nations Assembly had struck at the very foundation on which the United Nations was established under the Charter.

The United Nations had assumed the goal of the Union and had denied her the most elementary and fundamental rights of access to established authority of the International Court of Justice. The last word on these matters had not yet been heard in the Assembly, General Smuts declared.

**UNO Criticism**  
He criticised the working of UNO, asserting that in recent UNO debates the talk was out of all proportion to results.

General Smuts declared: "UNO has much to learn and one hopes will evolve a working technique which will avoid much of the disheartening mistakes now being made at the beginning."

On the Soviet attitude towards the veto procedure in the Security Council, General Smuts commented: "We can but hope that the outcry in the Assembly will have its effect, otherwise, the lack of confidence in the Council will continue to grow and it will come to be looked upon as no real means of security so long as any great power can arbitrarily veto measures to prevent an outbreak of war."

"The present uncertainty will discredit not only the Security Council, but the UNO itself and sooner or later lead to its decay."

Discussing Russia's apparently complete change of policy on disarmament, General Smuts said: "This

### TRANSPORT BILL AGREED TO IN COMMONS

London, Dec. 18.  
The British Government's bill to nationalise inland transport, which Mr Anthony Eden, for the Opposition, described as "a national disaster," was agreed to in principle by the House of Commons to-night when it was given a second reading.

The Opposition amendment to reject the bill was defeated by 302 votes to 204.

The Bill will now go to the Standing Committee made up of about 50 members of all parties to be debated point by point.

Mr Eden said the Bill was an "ill-conceived, ill-considered and ill-timed" proposal. If the Government were really determined to nationalise the railways let them do it in a bill which had not been riddled by every critic and person not an ardent Government supporter.

Amid loud and prolonged Opposition cheers, Mr Eden said: "It is my utter conviction that this Bill as drafted, if carried into law, will be nothing less than a major national disaster."

Winding up the debate, Mr Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, said that before the war British railways lacked a good deal of efficiency and were capable of material improvement. Declaring that the railways had sometimes been unwilling to modernise and improve themselves, Mr Morrison said miles and miles of railway ought to have been electrified years ago. As long as a competitive system remained, there was no guarantee that transport needs of a less remunerative kind would be met.

"The new commission which would control transport would be able to put in hand a bold and considered programme of transport development which would have been utterly impossible in the condition of the transport industry between the war."

"We have brought in this Bill, not with any abstract, dogmatic or doctrinaire beliefs, but because we believe it will improve the efficiency of public services," said Mr Morrison, adding that the Opposition had not produced any practical alternative. He sat down amid loud cheers from Government supporters.—Reuter.

breath-taking change of front may mean the greatest step forward ever taken towards a peaceful world order, but details are still to be worked out. It may be we have turned one of the great corners in modern history, but this could only be if no loopholes are left in the new system." —Reuter.

### Economic Outlook "More Than Ordinarily Favourable"

Washington, Dec. 18.  
President Truman's Council of Economic advisers today predicted a "more than ordinarily favourable" outlook for jobs and production for some years ahead, although a temporary set back might come in 1947.

The board of three economists told the President that courageous and sensible action by business and labour could hold the recession to moderate proportions, if not avert it altogether.

The report was submitted by an Advisory Board headed by Dr Edwin G. Nourse, who was given the task of reporting on economic trends and advising the Legislature and Executive on steps to insure maximum production and employment.

About the possible setback next year, the report said: "Broad basic conditions suggest that it will be easy to have some years of high production, employment and purchasing power without the display of extraordinary economic statesmanship by leaders of industry, labour, farming and finance."

Yet the policy of being content with less than nationwide high production in those years could produce a subsequent period of "serious unemployment, under-production and want," the Council cautioned.

The report provided the economic background for the Council's confidential report to President Truman, which he will use in preparing his own economic report to the new Congress which convenes in January.

The Council rejected the two traditional views of business cycles. Firstly, it termed the "Spartan theory in which businessmen accept recurrent swing, its fatalistic ally."

Secondly, the Roman "bread and circuses" view that the government can so manipulate its spending and taxing as to relieve citizens of all responsibility.

"We believe the great body of American thinking runs towards a more balanced middle view," the Council asserted.—Associated Press.

### V-2 ROCKET TESTED AT 3600 MPH

White Sands,  
New Mexico, Dec. 18.  
A rocket, flying at a speed which would take it from London to Bombay in one hour and to Shanghai in an hour and a half, was fired by the United States Army here during the night, it is officially announced.

A variety of the German V-2 weapon which carried out long range bomb attack on London during the war, the rocket was set off over the desert where the first atom bomb had its sensational try-out last year.

The authorities claimed two records for last night—an altitude of 119 miles and a speed of 3,350 feet per second or more than 3,600 miles per hour.

It has not yet been disclosed as to what has happened to the small metal plugs which Army representatives fired before firing. It was hoped to hurl from the nose of the rocket in an attempt to overcome the earth's gravitational force.

If the experiment succeeded, some of these plugs should now be soaring into space while others not quite so fast would be circling the earth as miniature and invisible moons.—Reuter.

### NEW AIR SPEED RECORD FOR JET-PLANE

London, Dec. 19.  
The pilot of a British jet-propelled Meteor plane claimed an air speed record of 520 miles an hour between Le Bourget airfield and Croydon, London, yesterday. J. Bridge, aged 26, covered the approximately 200 miles in 22 minutes and 37 seconds.—Associated Press.

### Royal Engagement Rumour Premature

London, Dec. 19.  
Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his Cabinet have not been consulted about an engagement for Princess Elizabeth, official sources said yesterday and, as a result, the rumour that she would marry Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark must be regarded as premature.

A government source said that it had been assured "very recently" by Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Prince Philip's uncle, that there was nothing to "the report of an engagement, although Lord Mountbatten had been described as strongly favouring his nephew's marriage to the future Queen."

Some objections to Prince Philip as Royal Consort has been voiced in Left Wing circles on the ground that he would form a link with the Greek Royalist Government.—Associated Press.

### Singapore Knows Nothing Of Sarawak Ban

Singapore, Dec. 18.  
A Government spokesman stated today that nothing was known here regarding the Sarawak Government's ban on the visit of Mr Anthony Brooke—former Tanjong Mada—to Sarawak.

Circles connected with the Brooke family in Singapore stated, however, that Anthony would seek a clarification of his position in Singapore and would try to ascertain why the ban had been imposed.

Soon after his arrival here—expected to-day—Mr Anthony Brooke, it is believed, will meet the Colonial Secretary of Singapore or the Secretary-General to the Governor, General Hoffman.—Reuter.

The Rajah, who is now in Hongkong has been refused a visa unless he gives an assurance that he will not engage in any political controversy regarding Sarawak while in Singapore.

## Replacement Of Franco Discussed In Spain By British Diplomats

### TALKS AT ONE TIME HOPEFUL

London, Dec. 18.  
British diplomats in Madrid have been meeting leaders of the Spanish political parties to explore the possibility of forming an interim coalition government to replace Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a government source said to-day.

This source said consultations had been proceeding for a "considerable period" and at one time appeared hopeful.

However, the informant said, a United States blast at Spain—presumably that of the Security Council last June—reversed the situation and gave Franco a new lease of life.

United Nations actions so far apparently had only strengthened Franco's hand, enabling him to go before the people and Army with the claim that foreign nations were trying to dictate to Spain.

Britain hoped a broadly based coalition government comprising parties from the Right Centre to Left Centre could be formed to take over Spain from Franco until free elections could be held.

The source said he presumed United States diplomats similarly had been exploring the possibility of an interim government. Such consultations with political leaders were necessary to enable the government to determine what stand to take on Spain in United Nations discussions.

The informant declined to say whether the British diplomatic mission had met with Left Wing Spanish underground representatives in Madrid. He said, however, there could be no hope of including either extreme Left Wing or extreme Right Wing representatives in the interim government.

British consultations with Spanish political leaders were still continuing despite the decision to recall the British Ambassador, Sir Victor Mallet, in line with the United Nations resolution.

The source conceded the consultations might be contrary to usual diplomatic custom, but said Spain was rather a special case since the British Government repeatedly had made it known it detested the Franco regime and hoped to see a coalition caretaker government replace him pending free elections.

It was disclosed that the consultations were being held only because Mr Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labour Party, apparently inadvertently hinted at British action within Spain in his reply yesterday to the rebel Labourites' criticism of the British policy toward Franco.

Mr Phillips said: "Britain is the only power in the world which is continuously working both inside and outside Spain for a means of replacing Franco. But we will not support gesture which have no positive results. It is no use Britain imposing economic sanctions when

### Pope To Deliver Xmas Message To World

Vatican City, Dec. 18.  
Pope Pius XI, receiving Cardinals and Prelates of the Roman Curia on Tuesday, December 24, will give a Christmas message to be broadcast to the world.

The Observers Romano said that the Pontiff would, at that time, receive the Christmas greetings of the Princes and high prelates of the Catholic Church in Rome.

The Pope's message will be broadcast by Vatican Radio beginning at 10 a.m. GMT.—Associated Press.

### STOP PRESS SYDNEY TEST SCORES

Sydney, Dec. 19.  
There was slight moisture on the ground this morning, but it tended to improve, rather than damage, the cricket. Edrich, continuing England's second innings with Hammond, made four this morning to take his score to 80, while Hammond made eight, his score being 23.—Three wickets are down for 261.—United Press.

Later, Hammond was dismissed this morning after scoring 37. Scores: Hammond, c Toshack, b McCool 37; Edrich, not out 85; total 280 for four wickets.—United Press.

Later, Edrich reached his century amid a great ovation from the crowd. Scores: Edrich, not out 100; J. T. Ikin not out 6; total 291 for four wickets.—United Press.

Later, England, 300 for 5 wickets Ikin out.—Reuter.

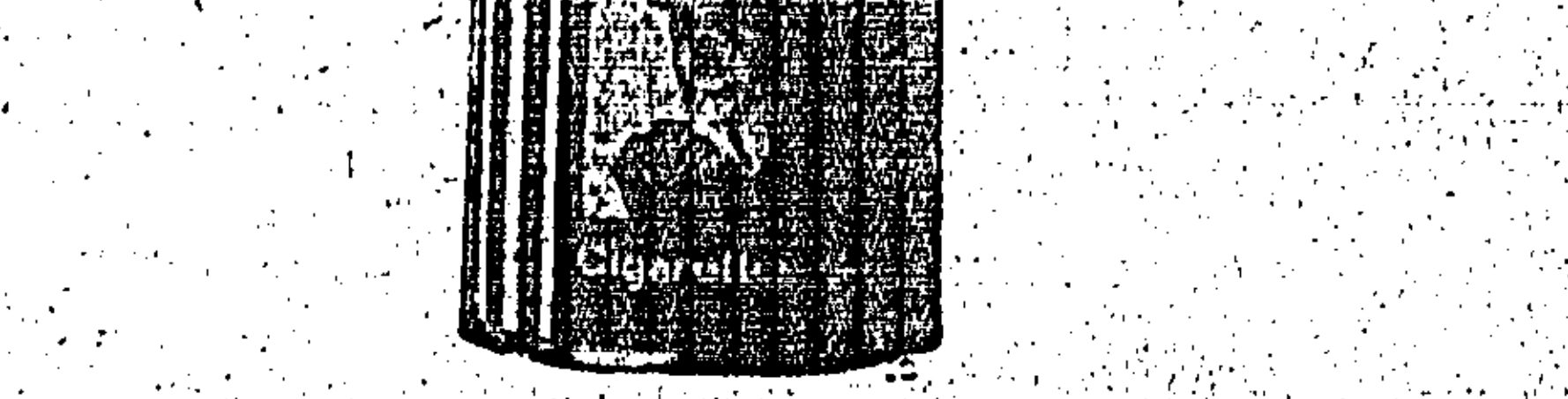
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Nelson EDDY • Susanna FOSTER in  
**"PHANTOM OF THE OPERA"**  
In Technicolor An Universal Picture

Having visited an 'incomparably lovely country,' and seen with horror the violent contrasts that exist there, it is Mrs. BELINDA DAVIES' hope that one day she will return to a 'different Spain,' with its people being given the chance to live 'in freedom from fear, and famine, and disease.'

I FEEL almost as if I have to give my credentials, for doing a tour of Spain at a time when the Spanish question is so hotly debated. My explanation is merely this: I had always wanted to go to Spain more than any other country in Europe, and I had never been there before. As a child, Spain meant to me Philip II and the Spanish Armada and the 'riches of the Indies,' and, also, Washington Irving's Tales of the Alhambra. As an adolescent, Spain meant El Greco and Goya and Velasquez. And, as an adult, it meant the civil war and General Franco. I can truthfully say that visiting it now meant all of those, and all of them mixed up together.

When I sat in the main square, and, for the first time in Spain, saw hungry people and starving dogs and begging children, I wondered whether I was really going to like this country, which was certainly not the showpiece I had seen in modern Madrid. I felt somewhat depressed, in any case, because the road from Madrid to Toledo is scarred so bitterly with civil war.

The most ironic sight in Toledo is the row of chains hanging on the cathedral wall, chains which were taken from Christian captives when the Moors were driven out of Spain. The Moors never came back to Toledo until they were brought back by General Franco, to fight the Spaniards.

## SPAIN... LAND OF CONTRASTS

I went expecting nothing more definite than a beautiful country, and I found the most indescribably beautiful country that I have ever seen. No one will ever convince me that there can be anything lovelier on earth than Spain.

Madrid airport was like any other airport, except that it was somewhat more inefficient, since it took an hour-and-a-half to clear the passengers on my plane. But I did not worry when there was every sort of sherry I have ever thought of, and I was warmer than I had been for years, and I could sip my sherry, and gaze across just a tiny portion of that perfection of austerity, the Castilian plain.

### MADRID

I WALKED round Madrid until two in the morning, and I found that many Spaniards did, too. It was wonderful—though I did get a little tired of the sight of two armed policemen on every corner. They tell me that Madrid used to be the gayest capital in Europe, and I can well believe it because no city lends itself to gaiety so well. It was not in the least gay when I was there, but then it was out of season. But there were hundreds of attractive girls in charming frocks and the best shoes I have ever seen, and there were hundreds of delightful, sunburnt children.

I thought that if this were Spain it was wonderful; here, at any rate, I was not going to be horrified and perpetually hurt, as I had been in Central Europe, by the sight of children undernourished as a result of the late war. I did, however, notice that the price of food in the shops and in the restaurants was fantastic.

Then, one day, I wandered into the poorer quarters of Madrid, and visited a few cafes. The second day I was in the city, I was told that there was freedom of speech under the regime. This certainly surprised me, because I had been led to believe otherwise, so I asked whether this involved holding meetings or speaking in public, or any of the things which mean freedom of speech in England and America. It did not; it meant that the regime had decided that since the Spaniards will talk, you might just as well let him talk in his own cafes and his home.

### THE PEOPLE TALK

AND they certainly do talk. I found this everywhere I went, but I also found that in the cafes they watch the door to see if a stranger comes in. And there is always someone trying to protect the person who is talking from saying too much. Time after time, I have seen someone try to stop the man who was talking to us, and, every time, the talker pointed out that we were amigos, friends.

Both in Madrid and elsewhere, I was amazed by the people who talked against the regime, because they came from every class, and were sometimes people from whom you least expected it. I wish I could tell you innumerable stories I heard, but this is impossible, because it would put people I admired in danger of arrest. The very fact that this is so should show how free Spain is.

We spent one day in Toledo, in Madrid. I had found my El Greco and Goya and so on, and it is worth going to Madrid just to see them. I had also found my civil war. In Toledo, I found Philip II, and began to find Spain.

In Toledo, there are even more beautiful El Greco's than there are in the Prado in Madrid, and, also, there is one room in the Cathedral where the riches of the Indies really come to light. Gold figures with jeweled crowns and bracelets, unbelievable wealth, which made me understand why Spain, then the richest country in the world, slowly decayed and was so easily defeated by an upstart Britain. The wealth of Spain is in the churches.

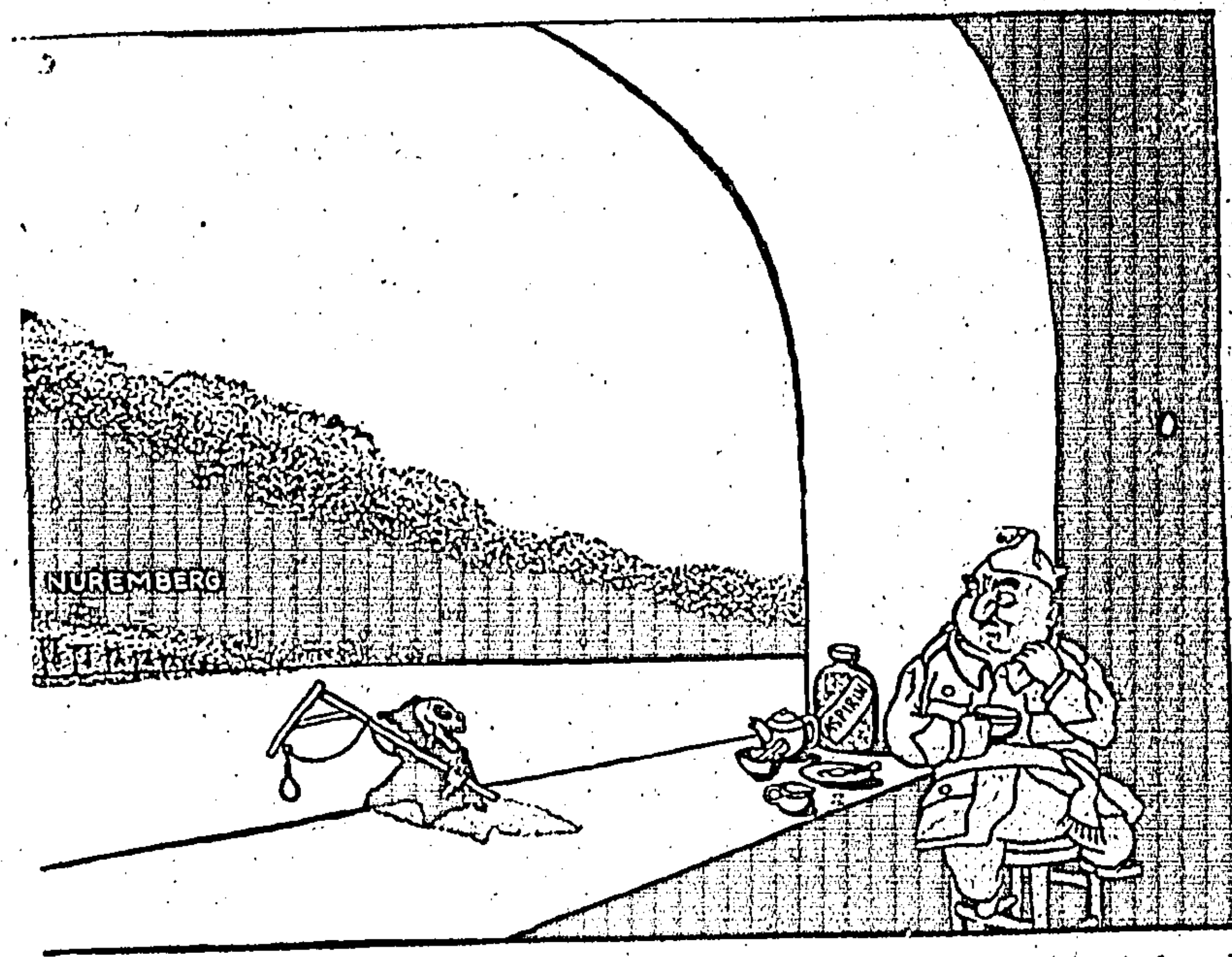
### IN THE SOUTH

IN a first-class sleeper from Madrid to Granada, I caught my first glimpse of Spain, but alas not my last. I presume if you travel by train you can avoid being bitten in the south of Spain, but I travelled by train and bus. The assortment of flying and crawling things which bite me in Spain is no reflection on the cleanliness of the Spanish people, who remain absolutely amazingly spruce against impossible odds. I have seen far more dirty shirts in England than in Spain. The first train from Madrid southwards, I saw children with the most awful sores I have ever seen, many of which, I believe, must be due to infected bites that could have been prevented by any nurse.

Also in the south, I realised that my belief that I had left starving children behind in Central Europe was entirely wrong. In the south of Spain, the children of the poor are in a worse condition than any children I have ever seen. They have rickets, head sores, face sores, beriberi, and they are verminous and in rags. And they are so hungry that they will chew melon rind.

So I found the Alhambra; and even the dreams of a child had never led me to imagine anything as

### 'HULLO'



ber only too well waking up one morning to a volley of shots, as two more political prisoners were killed against the cemetery wall.

I would suggest to that extremely efficient Spanish tourist agency, Turismo, that, as long as the Spanish Government persists in the shooting of political prisoners, it would be advisable not to open hotels so near cemeteries.

Although I was fascinated and in love with the old Spanish city of Granada, I was glad to go to the sea, partly because I knew that seaside places, though dull, were clean. Little did I know my Spain.

### THE SEASIDE

BETWEEN Malaga and Torremolinos, which is certainly the loveliest seaside spot I have ever visited, there are shacks on the beach in which no rich Spaniard would keep his animals. He only keeps his workmen there.

Certainly, as long as you stay in the hotel grounds or on the beach or in your villa, Torremolinos is beautifully clean and healthy; but do not venture out, or you will learn and disease and starvation. I could never forget those beach stews, particularly when I watched new expensive villas being built.

I began to understand the civil war very well by this time, because it was obvious to me that if you believe that there are those who must have everything, and there are others—an alien race—then, if a government is prepared to do anything for that lower race, you might find, if everything else fails, with arms. This is not theorising; it is what I learned through being in the country. And I also understood that if this other race found that the only government for hundreds of years which had been prepared to do anything for them was attacked, then they might fight in any way, and, very often, they did. I met people who had most of their families murdered after the start of the civil war, and I found considerably more whose families were practically wiped out, before, during, and after the civil war, by the supporters of General Franco.

WE ended our trip by going to Ronda, and then down to Jerez de la Frontera, through the hot, rich plains of Andalusia. There is a square in Ronda, which crystallised for me what I had seen of Spain. I need not say that it is beautiful.

It contains a college for the rich. Next to that is a barracks. Opposite the barracks is a cathedral, partially destroyed by the Republican forces but now practically completely restored; next to the cathedral is the prison.

I did not see inside that, I only saw the small grille windows which made it quite certain that those inside will have no view of the incomparably lovely sky of Andalusia. And opposite the prison is a hospital, for which the only word is fantastic.

### A DREAM

I ATE my last enormous Spanish lunch at Ronda, and the view from the restaurant window was of a church, burnt out by the Republicans, and being rebuilt at the cost, so I was told, of 1,000,000 pesetas subscribed by the rich. And I mused as I ate my lunch through six black-market courses. I thought of suppression in Madrid; poverty in Toledo; disease and slums and a valley of shots in Granada; slums and starvation in Malaga; slums and starvation and disease in Torremolinos; disease and starving children on the railway from Malaga to Ronda.

And I dreamed that, one day, I would return to a different Spain, where at least some attempt was being made to allow its people to live in their incomparably lovely country in freedom from fear, and famine, and disease.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Average players are inclined to take liberties with a bid that experts, in their greater experience, treat with the utmost respect. This is the game-forcing cue bid of the opponents' suit. Observe to-day's deal:

West, dealer  
North-South vulnerable.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J 8 4  
♥ A Q 5  
♦ A  
♣ K Q 4 3

**WEST**  
♠ 8  
♥ 10 7 2  
♦ K Q J 10 7  
♣ A J 9

**EAST**  
♠ K Q J  
♥ 8 6 4  
♦ 8 6 4  
♣ 10 8 7 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ 10 9 7 6 5  
♥ 8 4 3  
♦ 8 3 2  
♣ 6 5

The bidding:  
West: 1♦, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

South could have held his loss to 500 points, but he made a desperate

effort to fulfil the contract, and ended up by paying 300 points. The fault, of course, was 100 per cent North's. His two-diamond cue bid was an absolute order that the bidding be kept open until game was reached—so South had no choice but to go to four spades. The fact that North himself bid only three spades on the second round was not pertinent—the directive had already gone out and there was no means of cancelling it.

Obviously, North was not an expert, because no expert would insist on reaching game regardless of South's possible weakness. North's hand, though very good, was not nearly good enough to guarantee a reasonable chance for game with a weak South hand. Since the cue bid does carry this conventional message—and very valuable it is, under the right conditions—it goes without saying that cue care must be observed in its use. In effect, such a cue bid must have the playing strength of an original two-bid, since both insist on game contracts. North's proper action over one diamond was a takeout double, and even if he raised one spade to three, South would not have to continue—merely to be slaughtered!

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1-Feign  
2-Thought  
3-Host of play  
12-Operatic song  
13-Tidy  
14-Frounch  
15-Wager  
16-Ron of Isaac  
17-Prejudice  
18-City in Germany  
19-Exile  
21-Lasao  
22-Clothes of chase  
24-Make defences  
25-Incident of beer  
26-Prefer: with  
28-Female horse

**DOWN**  
29-Lean  
30-Directa (abbr.)  
31-Work hard  
32-Yap  
33-Uncover  
34-Thus  
35-Beyond  
36-Castle on a hill  
37-Lawn  
38-Leat  
39-Layer  
40-Liquor  
41-Greek letter  
42-Catch sound of  
43-Chum  
44-Again  
45-Dispute  
46-Likely  
48-Italice (abbr.)

**ACROSS**  
1-Where engineer is stationed  
2-Mineral earth  
3-Part to literature  
4-Calm  
5-Innate  
6-College officer  
7-Water (P.T.)  
8-Toward  
9-Oriental  
10-Girl's name  
11-Kind of cheese  
12-Black  
13-Black  
14-Cuba  
15-Recumbence  
16-Damn  
17-Merks  
18-City in Norway  
19-Girl  
20-Snake  
21-Name of "The Mysterious"  
22-Turn aside  
23-Soldier  
24-Soldier  
25-Water-borne dirt  
26-Definite article  
27-Spacer  
28-Deriving  
29-Northing tool  
30-Father  
31-Girth

## NANCY Fifty Per Cent Deserving

AUNT FRITZ--  
MAY I GO  
SKATING?

NO--  
YOU WERE  
BAD THIS  
MORNING

BUT I WAS  
GOOD THIS  
AFTERNOON

THAT  
MAKES NO  
DIFFERENCE

THAT'S NOT  
FAIR--I WAS  
GOOD FOR  
HALF A DAY

ERNIE BUSHMILLER



## Suspension Bridge To Span River Severn

The longest suspension bridge in Europe is to be built across the estuary of the River Severn which separates South Wales from England and flows into the Bristol Channel, reports Reuter.

The bridge, with a centre span of 3,000 feet, is one of the first projects in long-range plans announced by the British Government earlier this year to link the industrial areas of Britain by a vast network of highways, bridges and tunnels.

Foundations for the bridge have already been laid, and wind tests are now to be made on a model of the bridge preparatory to starting its construction.

When completed, at an estimated cost of £7,500,000, the bridge is expected to bring new life and industry to parts of South Wales which can now be reached only by circuitous routes, crossing higher reaches of the river.

To test the wind forces which the bridge may have to withstand on its exposed position on England's stormy West Coast, scientists of the National Physical Laboratory will use a specially designed wind tunnel large enough to house a model 32 feet long.

### Taking No Chances

The tunnel, which is now being built by engineers of the Ministry of Transport, will be one of the largest in Britain, and observations from the experiments will help designers of the bridge choose the form of

suspension best suited to prevailing conditions.

They are taking no chances even though equipped with reports of much larger suspension bridges already built in America, including the film of the collapse of the Tacoma Narrows, in the State of Washington in 1940.

Out of the British experiments for the Severn Bridge—as it will be known—may come a considerable contribution to the international files on the subject of suspension.

Though nearly 200 feet longer than the ill-fated Tacoma bridge, the Severn Bridge span of 3,000 feet is far short of the world's largest—the suspension span of 4,200 feet across the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco harbour.

The George Washington Bridge across the Hudson River in New York City is also larger, with a span of 3,500 feet. The largest suspension bridge in Britain is still the Forth Bridge, of 1,700 feet built in 1890. By comparison Sydney Bridge has a steel arch of 1,852 feet, while the steel arch of Newcastle-on-Tyne Bridge is 1,254 feet.

All these bridges would be easily eclipsed if ever the Narrows at the entrance of New York Harbour were bridged. Plans for this project call for a record-breaking suspension span of 4,200 feet. For some years now, engineers have discarded the cantilever type for suspension in any bridge over 800 feet. Up to 10,000 feet is now considered feasible for a suspension bridge.—Reuter.

## Speaking Clock Not Affected By Current Breaks

"Tim"—the speaking clock which automatically tells the time to Britain's telephone subscribers—is not affected by failures of the public electricity supply. Unlike home electric clocks, frequency fluctuations do not make "Tim" behave erratically.

Although the power for the speaking clock is supplied by the mains, it is not dependent upon it, for if the mains voltage drops below a certain level automatic switching gear comes into action and the necessary power is obtained from generators.

"Tim" is extremely accurate but, just to be certain that the wrong time cannot be transmitted, the London speaking clock consists really of two quite separate clocks, each under the control of its own pendulum. These clocks by means of a circuit provide a constant check on each other's timekeeping. There is also a similar installation at Liverpool and the whole country-wide "Tim" service can be supplied from either installation alone or shared between the two.

At every hour a signal is sent to all four clocks from an establishment at Abinger, near Dorking, England, which is under the control of the Royal Observatory. This causes lamps to light on a control board which indicate whether the clocks are "correct" or have a small error. A log is kept of this information and the records show that it is very rare indeed for the error on any clock to exceed 1/10th second.

When the hourly check signal does reveal a small error automatic equipment comes into operation at once and corrects the error. Should the error exceed 1/10th second the clock is automatically withdrawn from service—which is continued from the stand-by clock—until both the error has been corrected and its cause eliminated.

In the London area during a recent four weeks' period over 2,600,000 calls were made to "Tim" and since 1936, when the service commenced, over 104,000,000 have been recorded.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



Our new neighbors have some new, expensive things, George—I can't wait to tell her how smart we have been not to buy at the high prices!

## "ANNA" AT WAR RELICS EXHIBITION

Perhaps the most frequent idle question at the Relics and Realities Exhibition, sponsored by the Army Benevolent Fund, on the John Lewis site in Oxford Street, London, is "Who is Anna?"

One of the exhibits is Hitler's telephone exchange which carried the names of Himmler, Bormann, Keitel, Dr Dietrich, Goering's name appears to have been deleted—and Anna.

Who she was no one appears to know. "Anna" may not even have been a real person, but just a code word for some person or department whose identity still remains a secret, but who was apparently extremely important. There is, by the way, no indication of Eva Braun's name on the boards which provide 200 lines. They were in all probability part of the main switchboard of Hitler's Reich in East Prussia.

Opened on December 2 by Major General the Earl of Athlone, K. G., who was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets at the entrance to the exhibition, the show succeeds in presenting vividly the contrasts between the life of Hitler and the conditions of the jungle in Burma.

Exhibitions on show include Goering's armoured car—and, in ironical contrast, alongside a British armoured saloon for certain VIP's which they wouldn't use because it was Hitler's. Will and Testament, his personal standard, the Samurai sword made by Yasumitsu in 1420 and surrendered to Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander SEAC, on the surrender of the Japanese. A long sword forged in 1912, sheathed in a wooden case and worn only momentarily on State occasions. This sword occupied a place in the esteem of the Japanese people something akin to our Domesday Book.

Realistic Paintings. There is a remarkable collection of pictures executed by Gunner Leo from the Blackpool Regiment, Royal Artillery, of the Malayan campaign and three, and a half years in a Japanese prison camp.

Drawings, who belongs to Blackpool, and was a decorated artist there before the war, risked death and torture to carry out the paintings, some of which are painted in their realistic portrayal. His materials were blood, crushed stones, grease and other strange substitutes, the brushes being fashioned out of human hair.

Snow is falling thickly as one makes way through the exhibits to the section showing "snow" warfare, the "snow" being projected by a fan from one end of the hall and creating a realistic feeling that it's going to fall steadily for weeks, and that the light is tricky. A blue light behind a skier, coming down a slope in full kit, heightens the feeling. Outside a tent is a wounded "man" strapped on a sled ready for removal, while rifles are stacked under a collection of twigs and broken over which the falling snow has formed a canopy.

Various clever "gadgets" are on show, including a padded stretcher for lowering wounded over cliffs, and a compact sled material which, fastened to ski sticks, provides an improvised sled in emergency.

The contrast in passing through into the next hall is very marked, the gloom and patches of eerie light of the jungle being supported by the sound of monkeys, birds, and other animal life of the jungle.

Constructed of Scrap. There a "Japanese" lies unpalated on bamboo shoots before a British machinegun emplacement, several soldiers wade through a waterway covered by the automatic rifles of their comrades from the edge of the tall tangle of the jungle, and a life-like native squats on the ground under the interrogation of a couple of Britons on patrol.

Perhaps in some ways the exhibition is even more noteworthy from the fact that the cost of the entire jungle display was a mere £65. It was constructed by the Ordnance Display Services Unit, and they used all sorts of "scraps" materials for their work—hessian, canvas, fabric material used in road construction, paper, glue, etc.

All of the tall bamboo trees are tufted with sweepings of the barrack room floors and cigarette ends, and even a milk bottle is known to be inside one!

Yet the vegetation, huge leaves, bamboo poles, all strike one as completely natural.

Coming back through the exhibits one finds not far from the death mask of Himmler (which surely does him a service!) a collection of items from the home of Victor Lutze, leader of the Sturm Troopers, and which have been taken to the exhibition. One of these is one of the books of the 1936 Olympic Games, Gold Medalist Winners, autographed by Hermann Hitler, belonging to Gunter Benfield.

## AMERICAN CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

Washington, Dec. 17. In a tentative prediction prior to its annual forecast in December, the United States Bureau of Mines estimates American crude oil output in 1947 at an average of 4,840,000 barrels a day. This exceeds the latest forecast of the record yearly average of 4,744,000 barrels a day for this year, and compared with the average crude production of 4,008,000 in 1945, 4,384,000 in 1944, and 4,125,000 in 1943. Total demand for oils in 1947 is placed at 5,560,000 barrels a day, which is above the latest forecast of 5,200,000 for this year, and is 25 per cent higher than the previous demand of 4,300,000 barrels, a day in 1941.

The Bureau expects exports to decline to an average of 415,000 barrels a day next year from 435,000 barrels forecast in 1946.—Reuter.

## GRANTS FOR COLONIAL WELFARE

Grants and loans made to the British Colonial Empire during the three months ended October 31, 1946, for development, welfare and research totalled £1,367,555 reports the Colonial Office.

This total includes a grant of £380,000 for agricultural development in Jamaica and £204,707 for water development in Bechuanaland. Other grants to Bechuanaland were for the extension of the services of the Livestock and Agricultural Department (£74,215) and the control of tsetse-fly (£78,575). A loan of £48,500 has been made to Basutoland for the improvement of Masera water supply.

In the Gold Coast, a grant of £31,000 has been made towards leprosy survey work and £83,334 has been allocated as a grant to meet the payment of interest on a loan to be raised by the Government of Kenya for African housing accommodation in urban areas.

Other development grants include £25,000 for the improvement and extension of Castles water supply in St. Lucia, £40,000 for the central engineering and traffic training school for the African staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of the Gold Coast, and £91,650 for the provision of leprosy colonies in the Gold Coast. In Northern Rhodesia a grant of £31,050 has been made for red locust control and in Basutoland £32,000 for anti-erosion measures.

Research grants include £15,000 towards work on the design of apparatus for the application and dissemination of insecticides, a similar sum for the joint secretariat of the Colonial Medical Research Council, and £8,050 for the preliminary research of water storage at Lake Victoria, Uganda.

Among other grants are £4,000 to Bechuanaland for the development of spinous cactus, £5,500 for the construction of a primary school in the St. Paul's district of St. Helena, £2,000 for the purchase of apparatus at the Lighthouse, Grand Turk, in the Turks and Caicos Islands, £8,000 for an experimental campaign against yaws in the Gold Coast, £2,300 in connection with re-organisation of the pineapple industry in the Malayan Union, and £1,000 to Jamaica for the investigation of problems of the refrigerated gas storage of bananas.

## Correspondence

### Barristers & Lawyers

(To the Editor, H.K. Telegraph)

Sir,—I read "Observer's" letter in your issue of December 12, 1946, with great interest.

I did not write earlier as I was awaiting a possible response to the very definite challenge issued by Observer to the "legal lions" for a possible justification of non-fusion.

In default of even a nibble at Observer's hat, I am now writing you in the matter and thank you for the use of your columns.

I desire to record my considered opinion in the fullest support of Observer's advocacy of fusion and to record publicly a reply to certain private discussions amongst my legal brethren on the question raised by Observer's letter.

The suggestion has been made that in lieu of fusion and as an apparent cure-aid raised by Observer at regard criminal cases, whereby, if the present system prevails, a solicitor may defend an accused at the Police Courts but if the same accused is committed to trial at the Sessions, Counsel must be engaged.

I have had also a very interesting chat with a Singapore barrister agent, the position in Singapore is regarded as fusion and everything he told me in regard to Singapore and the success of fusion there applies with equal if not greater force to Hongkong.

I respectfully suggest the official taking up of Observer's suggestion, both in the interests of the public and of the professions concerned.

A Solicitor.

## SOUTH PACIFIC AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL

Canberra, Dec. 19. Delegates from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Fiji, and Australia attending the initial meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council last night elected Mr. Arthur Drakefield, Australian Air and Civil Aviation Minister, as permanent chairman.—Associated Press.

per cent higher than the previous demand of 4,300,000 barrels, a day in 1941.

## DOGS FOILED JERUSALEM GUNMEN

Two Boxer dogs who attacked a terrorist armed with a sub-machine gun out to kill two senior officers of Army Headquarters in Jerusalem will soon receive the Dicken medal for gallantry, the animals' VC.

They are "Punch" and "Judy", belonging respectively to Lt-Col. H. G. Niven and Lt-Col. A. H. K. Campbell, Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Jerusalem Military Court.

These two officers and the dogs were in the sitting room of their house in a Jerusalem suburb one night when the two dogs suddenly dashed off, apparently having been attracted by a slight sound outside. They were seen to leap at a stranger who had crept up to the house.

The intruder opened fire with a sub-machine gun, seriously wounding "Punch", and then ran away as a general alarm was given. He was not captured.

Nine rounds of expended Tommy-gun ammunition were later found in the garden. Punch who had two wounds in the throat and had also been shot below the left eye and in the shoulder, sustained heavy injuries that he was thought to be dying, but under skilful treatment has made a good recovery. Judy, whose own wounds were lighter, was found covering Punch, and it appears that she tried to protect him with her body when he fell.

## New Cunarder Modelled After Clipper Ships

The bows of the largest ocean liner now under construction in Britain will be designed on the lines of the famous old Clipper sailing ships, those graceful vessels which ran races nearly 100 years ago in the tea trade from China.

As yet unnamed, and known on the Clyde, where she is growing daily at the shipyards of John Brown & Co., as "G35", the new Cunarder will be of about 30,000 tons gross and just over 700 feet from bows to stern.

Sister ship to the new Mauretania, the "G35" will serve as an intermediate or supplementary ship in the North Atlantic trade. She will have only one funnel, and those on her bridge will have an uninterrupted view of the waters ahead for her only mast will be about the bridge.

At the moment the new liner is still in the skeleton stage and as she nears her launching weight of about 17,000 tons in the late spring or early summer of 1947 some 2,000 workmen—platers, riveters, welders and others—will swarm over her 60 miles of stabling in use as workmen's platforms.

When she sails she will be a complete township in which the inhabitants will live at luxury level—at 23 knots.

## COMING TO THE KING'S

A THOUSAND SIGHTS A THOUSAND DELIGHTS

RONALD COLMAN KISMET MARLENE DIETRICH JAMES CRAIG EDW. ARNOLD



AN M-G-M PICTURE

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## NELSON EDDY in "CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

With RISE STEVENS \* NIGEL BRUCE FLORENCE BATES \* DOROTHY GILMORE

COMING SOON:

## RONALD COLMAN

"KISMET" IN TECHNICOLOR

MARLENE DIETRICH—A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

## ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

THE BEHIND-THE-SCENES STORY OF OUR VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC!

APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO

ADDED! Academy Award Short "HITLER LIVES!"

NEXT CHANGE! "VALLEY OF THE SUN"

## SEE THEATRE

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M. EDWARD G. ROBINSON

## "LARCENY INC"

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

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and GORNE WILDE

## TO-DAY & TO-MORROW MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

NEW THRILLS! NEW TERROR!

BASIL RATHBONE \* NIGEL BRUCE As Sherlock Holmes As Dr. Watson

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# SLAV ANSWERS GREEK CHARGES

## SWISS TO GO IN FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH

Columbia, South Carolina, Dec. 18.  
Seven persons, including six school-  
children, were killed when a  
Southern Railroad train crashed into  
a school bus at Newberry, South  
Carolina.—United Press.

# SLAV ANSWERS GREEK CHARGES

## GUERRILLAS SURRENDER

Athens, Dec. 18.

Official Greek sources announced today that more than 375 Leftist guerrillas had taken advantage of the government amnesty offer and surrendered to the authorities.

## TRADE PARLEYS BETWEEN U. S. AND RUSSIA

**CO-ORDINATOR  
OF EXPORTS**

Washington, Dec. 18.  
President Truman to-day appointed  
Curt Granville Connors to be co-

Conway, former war shipping administrator, will correlate the work of all agencies concerned with export shipments of grain, coal and other products.—Associated Press.

# Administration Of British Zone Discussed

## Back-benchers State Views On Foreign Policy

## Greek Frontier Claims Protest

Athens, Dec. 18.  
The "Pan Hellenic Committee

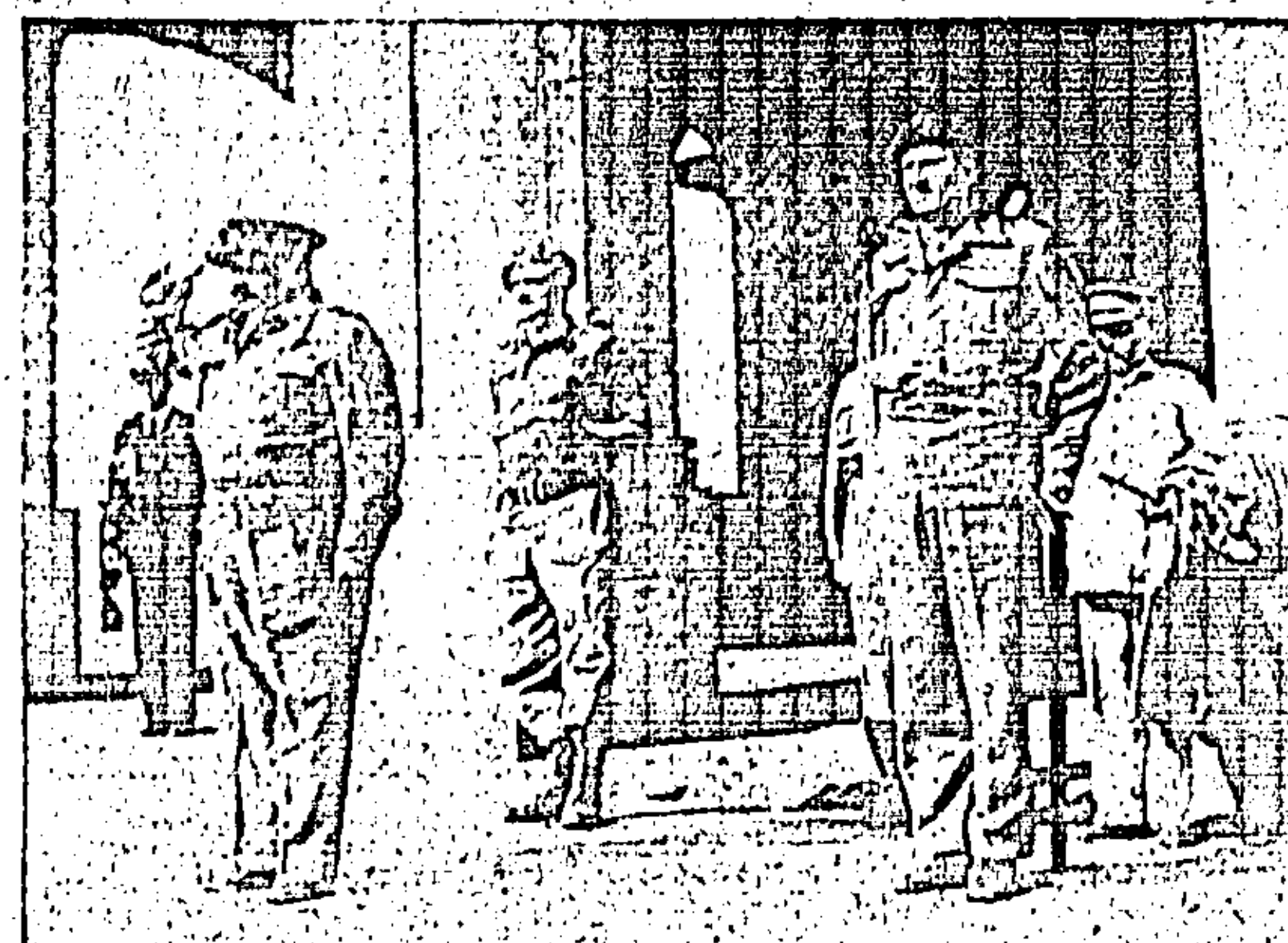
The protest declared that the Greek people would "continue to fight for their rights."—Reuter.

**Christmas Gift For**

# United Nations

New York, Dec. 18.  
The United Nations may acquire

The sales contract is being rushed and may be signed this week to enable Rockefeller to give Dr Trygve Lie a cheque covering the amount before Christmas.—United Press.



ON A VISIT to his State Regiment, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, at present stationed in Hongkong, HH the Maharajah of Jodhpur arrived by air yesterday. He is seen above (at left) taking the salute at Queen's Pier. The GOC, Major-General F. W. Festing, who welcomed the distinguished visitor, is on the right. (Photo: Ming-puana)

## HUNGARIAN POPULATION DISPUTE WITH CZECHS

The Foreign Minister said Hungary was willing to continue the exchange of population of Czechoslovakia would stop the "confiscation of Hungarian property, compensate Hungarians who lose their jobs with the Czechoslovak government, and remove the inhumane dispersal of Hungarians within Czechoslovakia."

## BRITISH RELIEF AND CREDITS FOR AUSTRIA

## Ammunition Dump Explosion

**IN MEMORY OF DEATH  
RAILWAY VICTIMS**

Washington, Dec. 18. An international conference within the framework of the United Nations to seek a solution of China's internal strife was proposed to-day in a statement by American Senator James

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, replied: "I do not propose to take any action in this matter. The Auditor-General in Ceylon is required under the constitution to furnish his report to the Senate."

here it can be debated. It would be for the Ceylon Government to decide in the light of the debate that further action would be appropriate."—*Reuter*.

# Blum Bars Unauthorised Interviews

M. Andre Jekout, bodyguard to Robert Schuman—who gave up post as Minister of Finance yesterday—has been arrested by the Police on a charge of staging an armed robbery in one of the offices of the Ministry.

It is alleged that Jegout and accomplice summoned to the Ministry an antique dealer, who had reported a burglary, and accused him of faking the report. Jegout is alleged to have drawn a revolver

## French Truck

A French Press Agency dispatch from Hanoi said that three French soldiers and a Viet Nameese were killed after a French military truck carrying food was fired on by a V

## Return

Prague, Dec. 18.

Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, has warned Government officials that 2,170,500 Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia will try to return at some time.

**SHAKESPEARE  
FOLIO SOLD**

Air Commodore Perry-Keene has been Air Officer Commanding No. 1 Indian Group, India, since June 1946. He was formerly Air Officer

1910. He was formerly Air Officer Commanding No. 4 Indian Group and No. 227 Group, Air Command, South-east Asia and was granted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force in 1919, after serving with the Royal Corps.—Associated Press.

lives of all Chinese citizens should be permitted to participate in the Government of China and the United States, Britain and Russia should declare themselves out of Chinese politics."—Reuter.

# WAR AGAINST MARSEILLES UNDERWORLD

Aristoteles, interrogated by the investigating magistrate, said: "I killed because my invalid child cost 48,000 francs per month."—Reuter.

## FRANCO'S REPLACEMENT DISCUSSED

The source said he could not speak for the American Government, but it would not "surprise" him if the United States were examining the situation in South Africa.

At one stage, the informant said in answer to a question, that it had seemed as though Britain's efforts to establish an alternative regime in Spain would be successful, but the denunciations of Franco that had taken place in the United Nations

In addition, many countries have just begun to recover from the disruption of war and the efforts to restore the productivity of their economies may be expected gradually to bring their cost structures into line with those of other countries.

the selection of a successor to the President, Mr. Eugene Meyer, whose resignation became effective yesterday.—Associated Press.

ZBW on 645 kc. and from 1230-1:15, 6:30-7:30, and from 9-11 p.m., also 9:55 m.c. 5:30, Studio: "Children's Hour"; 6:30, "Services Music Hall"; 7: London Relay; News: 7:15, Commentary on the Test Match: 7:25, Orchestral Interlude: 7:30, Studio: Hal Lorenz at the Piano: 7:50, "River Reveries"—Songs & Music of the

River 8.10. Concert Waltzes and Tangos; 8.25, Livi Emilio & Barnabas Von Geary & His Orchestra; 9, London Relay: News; 9.05, Studio: "Gospel Gloria"; 9.10, The Andrews Sisters; 9.20, London Relay: "Swing Club"; 10., Margherita Perras (Soprano) & Boston Symphony Orchestra; 10.30, Piano and Violin Recital by Rach-

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